



AUSTIN A SECOND BROWNLOW

Austin Is Known and Liked By All Because He Is an Affable,

Agreeable Gentleman, He Stays On The Job and Makes

Himself Heard and Felt. In Fact

HE IS A SECOND BROWNLOW

He Does Things. He Stays at Washington and Looks After

The Interests of His People.

DANA HARMONS COMPARISON OF AUSTIN AND SELLS

To the Laboring People

Why should you vote for Mr. Sells? What has he ever done for you? In the 62nd Congress, 3rd Session a Bill was introduced and passed, which Bill was advocated by the American Federation of Labor, which provided for injury to workmen, resulting in disability or death to the employees of common carriers engaged by Railroads in interstate traffic. Representative Lewis of Maryland said in connection with this "that in the coming year 90 thousand men are to be injured on our Railroads each year and ten thousand killed, that under existing laws these parties would receive some thing like twenty million dollars with their lawyer's fee to pay and that only one third of the killed and injured would receive anything, but that in the bill then presented to the House, all the injured and killed would be compensated; and it will amount to something like 60 million dollars with no compensation to the lawyers." How do you suppose Mr. Sells voted on this bill? He did not vote at all. On Sept. 1st, 1916 he voted against reducing the labor to eight hours a day for Railroad employees whereas on March 14th, 1916 he voted against increasing those working in the departments at Washington from seven to eight hours a day, and in the Labor Bill for the Compensation of all injured Federal employees at the rate of 2-3 of the wages lost during disability and in case of death the widow to get 35% and 10% additional for each dependent child, he did not vote at all on this bill. His record is full of such voting as this, and his failure to vote as herein shown. In my public speeches, which I expect to make during the canvass, I will go into these matters more in detail.

Compare Mr. Austin's record with that of Mr. Sells. Austin is a Republican, Sells says he is and I do not doubt it. Since Austin has been in Congress he has had four Public Post Office Buildings erected in his District. (Sells has none, and the reason is that in January 1917, when Congress voted 36 million dollars for Public Buildings he was not present and did not vote on this appropriation.) Austin is known and liked by all because he is an affable, agreeable gentleman. He stays on his job and makes himself felt and heard, in fact, he is a second Brownlow. He does things, he stays at Washington and looks after the interests of his people. He does not stay at Knoxville building houses, or "loll about the streets of Washington." When any matter of importance to his District or the South is before Congress he is there ready, willing and able to take part in the deliberations of the House. He has made many important speeches before Congress on matters pertaining not only to his District but to the Country at large. To enumerate same, take his speeches on the Niagara River Power Bill, Rural Roads, Child Labor, Spanish War Pensions, Rural Free Delivery, War Claims, McLemore Resolutions, Sugar, Immigration, Naval Appropriation Bill, The Declaration of War, Food Control Bill, The Revenue Bill, Roosevelt Amendment to Military Bill, Increase of pay for Soldiers, Exemption of Miners from Military Service and many others. Compare this with Mr. Sells. Not one word has he ever uttered on the floor of the House in support of or against any measure or law affecting his people directly or indirectly, except two little short talks on the Spanish American War. We might as well have had a dummy there so far as speaking is concerned. What do you want with a man who cannot open his mouth, or prosecute or defend any matter of importance or non-importance at Washington?

AUSTIN'S AMENDMENT ADOPTED BY CONGRESS TO INCREASE THE PAY OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Congressman Little Declares They Owe Austin a Debt of Gratitude That Time Cannot Stale Nor Custom Wither In a Thousand Years. His Amendment Made Them The Highest Paid Soldiers and Sailors In The World.

His Name Will Shine Luminous In The Dark Watches of The Night Over The American Camps For a Century

In the discussion in the 65th Congress on the bill to increase the pay of Soldiers and Sailors, Congressman Edward C. Little, of Kansas delivered a well deserved tribute to Congressman Richard W. Austin in his address as follows:

nor custom wither in a thousand years. He brought in the amendment here that gave them a pay that no soldiers in the world over received before. His name will shine luminous in the dark watches of the night over the American camps for a century, while these 'great leaders' with records as yet unmade and these expert statesmen, with their pruning knives, who seek to snatch from the fighting man's fingers Dick Austin's magnificent gift, are unwept, unremembered and unsung."

Why We Fight

No. 1

Because Germany for Years Has Been Making Secret, Treacherous War on Us

By CLARENCE L. SPEED

Prepared Especially for the Hermitage Club of Nashville.

One of the deep, underlying reasons—not just a diplomatic pretext—why we are at war with Germany is that for a generation Germany has been making war on us. Germany has made this war not openly, bravely or humanely, but secretly, treacherously and persistently. She has sought to create race discord, to corrupt and defile politicians and officeholders, and to create separate German communities within our borders. She has poisoned the minds of children in our schools in an endeavor to make Germans of them instead of have them grow up into loyal American citizens. She has invaded the sacredness of the pulpit itself in an endeavor to corrupt our people through the very leaders of morality to whom they are accustomed to look for guidance.

These may be startling assertions, but they are all true, as you shall see from the documents of the Germans themselves. We all knew that it was a German fleet which stripped for action when Dewey sailed into Manila bay. We all knew it was the Germans who sought to bring about a European alliance against us when we were engaged in the war with Spain. Few of us realized, however, that all these years Germany has been busy within our own borders, through editors, teachers and preachers, seeking to break down our national unity, so that when the time came it would be easy to defeat the United States in open warfare, to set at naught our cherished Monroe doctrine, and to seize, in the Western hemisphere, anything that the land grabbing rulers of the German empire might desire.

The climax of Germany's underhanded war on the United States came in 1913, more than a year before the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. This was the enactment of what is known as the Delbruck law, which provides that if an emigrant from Germany who is about to be naturalized makes application to a German consul, he may retain his German citizenship even after he has become a citizen of his adopted country.

In plain words, this law, and the application of it, mean just this:

A German goes into court in this country and solemnly foreswears allegiance to the Kaiser and pledges his word—the temptation was to say, "of honor"—that he will become a loyal citizen of the United States. Then he slips around to the German consul and says:

"You know I didn't mean that, at all. Those Americans are easy marks, and they fell for that stuff right off. But you just put me down on your list as a good, loyal German, and if the time ever comes when I can prove it, you can count on me."

So the German consul puts his name down in the little card index of which the Germans are so fond, and this man, this creature who swears allegiance to the country which gives him an opportunity to make a real living and to become somebody in this world, and at the same time swears secretly to be true to Germany—is turned loose to work his will, while Americans go carelessly about their business and refuse to see the danger in the arrangement.

Long before the passage of the Delbruck law, there was formed the Verein für das Deutschtum im Ausland—the Union for Germanism in Foreign Lands. This organization, officially fostered in Germany, issued a quarterly magazine, which, in its very first issue, outlined its aims as follows:

"The purpose of this union is the preservation and promotion of the Germanism of over 80,000,000 people of German blood dwelling outside the German empire." All it aims to do, you see, is to keep Germans who come to this country from becoming Americans.

Away back in 1890 the Alldeutscher Verband, or the Pan-German league, was formed. It now consists of 288 chapters of which two now are—or at least were immediately before the war—in the United States, one in New York and one in San Francisco. To quote from the Alldeutsche Blätter, its official publication, "the Pan-German league is founded for promoting German National interests, both in Germany and in foreign lands."

A few thinking Americans knew all the time what was coming—what must come. But America, as a whole, went along in that carelessness and indifference with which it treats all things unpleasant, and allowed this German war on our most sacred institutions to continue unchecked.

So Germany stands today, with one foot on prostrate Belgium and the other on the neck of poor deluded Russia; with a bayonet planted in the heart of Serbia, and the point of its sword at the throat of Roumania, while it looks out over the vassal States of Bulgaria and Turkey to India and the Orient. And as it stands thus, it cries to its foes on the western front:

"Kamerad! Why go on with all this killing? Let's have a peace by negotiation!" and, under its breath, adds, "I've got all I want for the present."

Can we talk of any peace until such a Germany is absolutely defeated? Shall we negotiate a peace and allow all these German preparations for world domination to go on until the time is ripe for Germany to complete its conquests?

VIOLATORS OF LLOYD LOAN ACT ARRESTED

CLEAN-UP OF LOAN ACT VIOLATORS IS BEGUN BY STATE SECURITIES BUREAU.

Designed to Protect Small Borrowers—Within the Next Few Weeks Arrests and Prosecutions Will Result in Several Cities and Villages.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Columbus, O.—Agents of the State Securities Bureau have begun a clean-up of violators of the Lloyd loan act, designed to protect small borrowers, and within the next few weeks arrests and prosecutions will result in several cities and villages. The principal complaint against loan agents is operating without license or after licenses have expired. Convictions already have been secured in Findlay, Lima, Tiffin and Fremont. In Dayton it was found that loan agents were charging interest and other fees to borrowers in excess of the amount allowed by law. Heavy fines were imposed. Seemingly war conditions have in some instances led to further burden of combating illegal practices. In some instances temporary need has resulted in borrowers becoming willing to pay higher charges than the law allowed. Greed, similarly to the sort which produces extreme profiteering, was also found in some cases. The State Department takes the position that at this time the law must be applied most rigidly to give the small borrowers complete justice during the period of high prices.

Control of Mine Industry Is Aim.

Washington.—The Administration ore control bill, the Senate Mines Committee was told by Ravenel MacBeth, of Makay, Idaho, representing Western producers, is a subterfuge for bureaucratic control of the mining industry. The petroleum and chemical industries also would be subject to control. Mr. MacBeth's assertion that "the proponents of this bill are not sincere" was met with a denial by George Otis Smith, Director of the Geological Survey, who said all the regulation possible under the bill would not be exercised unless necessary.

Husband and Wife Sentenced.

London.—A dramatic scene marked the end of the trial of Ernest Johnson and his wife Clara, who were found guilty of forging and uttering a treasury note. Both had been previously convicted of coining, and Mr. Justice Lush sentenced the man, whom he regarded as a dangerous criminal of the worst type, to seven years' penal servitude, and the woman, whom he regarded as the tool of her husband, to 12 months' imprisonment.

Allied Intervention in Russia Solicited

London.—Advices from Moscow report the formation of a committee of representatives of all parties except the Maximalists (Bolsheviks) for the purpose of soliciting allied intervention in Russia is reported. The committee, dispatches add, proposes to point out to the representatives of the United States the urgent necessity of Japanese intervention in Siberia.

England Has Concrete Ship.

London.—England's first big concrete ship is 150 feet long, with a beam of 24½ feet and displaces 900 tons. Its carrying capacity is 400 tons. Compared to the Faith, the 5,000-ton concrete ship launched recently on the Pacific Coast of the United States, the British vessel is a rather small affair, but Lloyd's has classed it as A1.

Loss of Thousand Lives Is Reported.

New York.—One thousand persons, all Jewish refugees from Batum, were drowned when the steamship Oriole, carrying a passenger list of 1,500, was sunk recently in the Caspian Sea, according to a cablegram received and printed by the Jewish Day from its correspondent at Harbin. The cablegram said the ship was on her way to Astrakhan.

Mooney Sentenced To Death.

San Francisco.—Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder in connection with the Preparedness Day bomb explosion here in 1916, was resented to be hanged on an indeterminate date, not less than 60 days nor more than 90 days from this date, at San Quentin prison. Sentence was passed by Judge Franklin A. Griffin, who presided at the trial.

Baracca Is Going Somewhere

Paris.—Major Baracca, leading Italian ace, has brought down his thirty-second adversary, according to a dispatch from the Italian front to the Tempe. He shot down the leading airplane of an enemy squadron.

Panic Caused Among Tollers.

The Hague.—Details of the British air raid last week in the Liege district of Belgium are published by Les Nouvelles. A score of machines participated in the action, dropping about 20 bombs. One bomb fell in the middle of the important railway station of Kinkempels, killing or injuring a large number of German soldiers and civilians. The explosion set fire to the building and part of it was destroyed. Another missile fell close to the Meuse Iron Works, which was occupied by Germans.

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JOHN DOUGLASS ANSWERS DAN LITTLE'S AD.

Answering Dan Little's Ad. in the Sunday Journal & Tribune, I agree with him that much money has been dissipated in the making of roads and their up-keep.

Inasmuch as Mr. Little has seen fit to throw some bricks at me, in a veiled attempt to discredit me and my administration in the office of Supt. of Roads of Knox County, I can say that I had \$100,000 less to put on the roads than any predecessor, and my work, under these adverse circumstances, speaks for itself. I have repeatedly asked that experts, not enemies of mine, make a thorough examination and report as to how much I have accomplished, handicapped by shortage of funds and some extraordinary stormy times which literally emptied thousands of dollars of material and work into "rat holes" in the way of bridges and roadway.

Again, heavy travel in heavy trucks and mobiles, twice as many as existed prior to 1917, have played havoc with our roads.

Mr. Little, in a spirit of braggadocio, speaks of himself as a good man, and that "at last the people have a chance to pull Knox County out of the mud."

If Mr. Little has made such a success in his business, it seems to me he should attend to his big farms and other business and not stoop to a paltry salary as General Road Superintendent as a side issue.

His sneer as to friendship and sympathy is about as little a key as he might harp on. I beat him and another "regular nominee" to a frazzle two years ago, and he's the same grand stand player.

Dan Little, as he's always been, always pursuing but never landing anything higher than a squire's place. His playing peanut politics is too well known to mention, and so he has well said, "We can only judge the future by the past."

Republicans and democrats "voting independently" did so in vindication and endorsement of my administration, and not through "friendship and sympathy."

I charge that Dan Little in spite of his pompous claims, is not a practical road builder, and as to his "handling men and money," he is welcome to all the glory he may inherit from that source.

While not grinding men down by "handling" them, I defy any man

to show a record such as I have made in creating permanent roads and bridges and "making every cent of every dollar of road money give (even more than) 100 per cent returns."

When I came into office a haul couldn't be made two miles and make it pay because of past dissipation of funds, but now roads in the county are well equipped and we are, in spite of all this kicking, by self seekers, in better shape as to travel than in any year in the history of Knox County.

Mr. Little is endeavoring, in some way, to connect me with the administration of the Knox County Work House by peddling the statement I helped to run the County in debt by spending more than \$100,000 per month to maintain each convict in that institution. Mr. McClain has shown this report was slander and that the maintenance was less than \$3.00 a month for each prisoner. However, I, as every honest man knows, have absolutely nothing to do with Mr. McClain's management of that institution, and this cheap clutter is a studied attempt to injure me with the public.

And the statement repeatedly made that I will consent to any deal whereby I shall draw off is a base fabrication, as I am in the race till the close of the polls and have faith that the people will still repose their confidence in me and give me their endorsement again at the polls and thus save \$7,200 to the County Treasury which is no mean sum and will help to reconstruct the thirty one bridges which have fallen down as a result of mismanagement of funds by former road deals and extra commissions in the past when it might as well have been poured into a "rat hole."

Mr. Little had better use his space in explaining to the public his sponsoring and sheltering the special road commission and the facts as to the appropriation of "\$30,000 overdrawn" which he mentions, which included washed away bridges (recommended by the court) and other damages by storm, which lacked \$70,000 of enough to make good unlooked for destruction by the elements.

Mr. Little can talk all he wants to about the Administration provided he tells the truth.

His "road building" was in strong support of the "good roads" bonds.